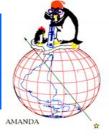


Proposal for the AMANDA IceCube Synchronization



- Overview and review
- New proposed method
- Test Setup
- Time-line and needed support

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Amanda/IceCube Meeting, Berkeley March 2005



Synchronization Overview & Requirements



Aim: Need to be able to relate the times of Hits in AMANDA and IceCube with sufficient accuracy

Initial Requirements and Strategies defined in:

Amanda/IceCube Integration Plan, section 5 (C.Spiering, Version July 12, 2004)

 \Rightarrow Minimum requirement: $\delta t \leq 10$ ns

(for unified track reconstruction)

However, 10ns would significantly contribute to the resolution and systematics. A smaller and if possible negligible uncertainty is thus desirable: $\delta t << 10ns$

- ⇒ No systematic uncertainty for track reconstruction
- ⇒ Precise systematic studies/cross calibrations possible

Another concern: robustness/redundancy of the system -> backup Also: The synchronization should be available online



Previously proposed methods (1)



Synchronization offline using the information from the two independent AMANDA/IceCube GPS-clocks in the data streams (AIP option 1).

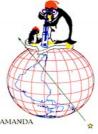
- Even 10ns may be difficult to achieve
- Not reliable, i.e. the clocks see different satellites
- Not supporting the integration tasks and future extension, e.g. common trigger, event merging

⇒ Use only as a (desperate) backup option

called in the following: NONO-option



Previously proposed methods (2)



Synchronization online: using the Master clock unit of IceCube. The GPS signals are transferred to MAPO in a DSB like fashion. A 100 MHz synchronous clock is generated and distributed to the TWR (AIP option 4).

⇒ Essential part of this proposal, called in the following:
GPS-DSB option

Advantages:

- Solves the problem with (almost) the required resolution 10ns
- Improves also the internal TWR Dag synchronization
- A good step towards merging events online

Disadvantages:

- Relies on a very time stable and reliable connection to the IceCube master clock.
- Needs monitoring, calibration and a backup in case of cable failure/clock failure (at least to allow for offline synchronization)
- Improvement of resolution desirable
- Uses optical cables to MAPO and needs new hardware in MAPO



Previously proposed methods (3)



Synchronization by exchanging time-stamps between AMANDA and IceCube. The AMANDA Trigger signal is digitized with a synchronized DOM-mainboard (RAP) in MAPO. Alternatively a TWR software generated signal is measured. The same signals are also measured by the TWR-DAQ (+ μ -DAQ) (= AIP options 2 & 3)

This is part 2 of this proposal, called in the following:

DOM-SYNC option

Advantages:

- This will always work, standard solution in accelerator experiments
- No (major) invention of new hardware
- Will eventually provide the best achievable resolution: $\delta t \sim ns$

Disadvantages:

- Online synchronization requires processing and correcting of data
- Needs new (IceTop-like?) electrical cable to MAPO or reinvention of RAP-Cal for optical fibers.
- Trigger signal is random, probably ambiguous, but the software signal not available on an event to event basis.



New Proposal



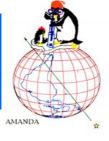
Integrated solution by merging the advantages of GPS-DSB with the DOM-SYNC option (and thus avoid the disadvantages) and essentially implement both:

A priori synchronize the TWR system (GPS-DSB option) but still exchange time-stamps as a backup, cross check and to achieve the optimum resolution offline (DOM-SYNC option).

- · Redundant system
- Solves online requirements
- · Optimum offline resolution
- · Relatively small upgrade



GPS-DSB option details



Upgrade existing AMANDA GPS2VME interface (H.Leich)

- ⇒ new GPS interface board "GPS4TWR" for AMANDA
- New optical inputs for 10MHz, 1Hz, and Time-string. Connect GPS4TWR similar to DSB cards
- A single master GPS4TWR module implements PLL and driver circuits for a 100MHz clock, distributed as ECL signals.
- The clock is fed into to simple converter/fan-out modules in each crate which distribute it to all TWR in one crate via a special backplane (development by H.Leich/K.H.Becker)
- TCP/IP interface for external access, e.g. new firmware
- Generate "software sync", e.g. $\tau \sim ms s$, (for DOM-SYNC option)
- Possibility to input AMANDA GPS clocks as backup (NONO-option) by additional inputs to GPS4TWR, input selectable by software



GPS-DSB summary



With the GPS-DSB option, AMANDA-II runs similar to IceCube.

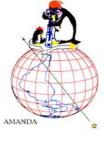
DOR-like timesync signals are generated by GPS4TWR, and signals are captured with respect to the 10MHz clock derived from the IceCube GPS. The TWR-Modules thus act like ATWDs.

Requires:

- New GPS4TWR module
- New VME backplane, Fan-Out module
- Use of optical fibre connections from IceCube to MAPO
- Box which receives the IceCube master clock via RJ-45 connector and outputs signals to an optical driver (multi-mode, ST-connector). Existing?
- \Rightarrow provides online synch ~10ns (?) in an elegant way improving also the TWR system without changes to the TWR and IceCube DAQs



DOM-SYNC option



1. Regular strobe

- Generate a regular strobe signal by the GPS4TWR module
- Measure strobe signal simultaneously by an ATWD- and TWRchannel in MAPO
- Define asynchronous "Synchronization event" for both TWR and IceDaq, if this channels triggers

2. Trigger time stamp

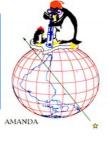
- Measure DMAD-trigger signal simultaneously with an ATWD and a TWR channel in each event
- Determine relative offset in each event individually with an accuracy only limited by the digitization hardware
- Measurement also possible with μ -DAQ.

Requirements:

Need 2 Rap-calibrated ATWD channels in MAPO, read out by the IceDaq (1 or 2 DOM boards?), twisted quad cable (like IceTop?) to MAPO. Minor changes to both DAQ systems.



The electrical cable



We request an electrical cable from IceCube to MAPO to connect a Rap-calibrated DOM Board

- We are aware that having an electrical conection to MAPO involves the danger of a ground loop
- The problem is: Guaranteed Galvanic decoupling of the DOM-Board from MAPO
- E.g. transformer or optical signals may be injected into the DOM board We accept whatever is wished
- A Rap-cal synchronized DOM-board is the natural solution and it is already known to work. All other approaches e.g. optical fibers, require major developments, test of stability and continuous monitoring (extra system) and reinventing an already existing solution.
- A strict procedure which ensures a reliable galvanic decoupling is required but would allow us to follow the natural solution and save also resources at the pole.



Test setup @ Wuppertal



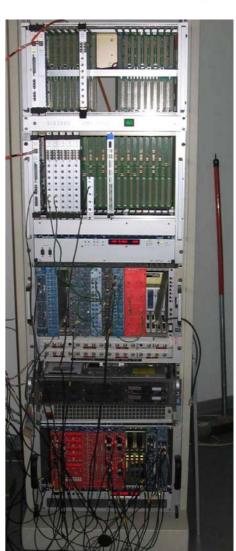
Aim:

Possibility to develop and test the full synchronization scheme in the northern hemisphere.

- Long term test of stability and drift
- · Realistic test for GPS-DSB and DOM-SYNC
- Measure resolution of GPS-DSB and DOM-SYNC

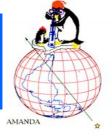
Requires:

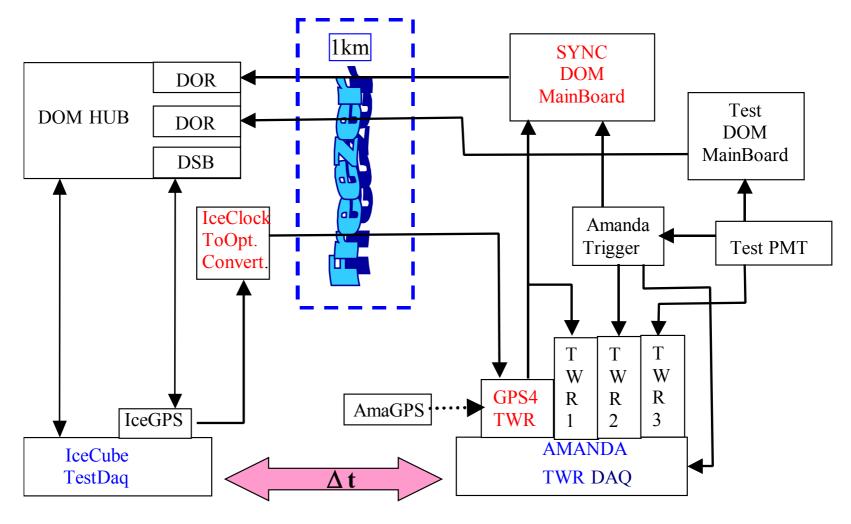
- · TWR DAQ
 - -> Existing
- · IceDag, DSB, DOR, DOM
 - -> needed anyway for DOR/DSB production and tests in Wuppertal
- Fridge, realistic cable, GPS, Connectors, Software...





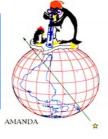
Planned Development and Test Setup







Needed Support



- Allocation of 3 optical links to MAPO (existing?)
- 1 twisted quad cables to MAPO (or similar)
- Electro-optical converter for IceCube clocks: Already existing?
- 1 DOM-HUB incl. DOR+DSB
- 1-2 DOM-Board, one DOM
- 1 km realistic twisted quad cables (Unarmed? IceTop?)
- Connectors, special cables
- IceCube GPS clock for NH test-setup (probably not mandatory)
- Support from IceDaq and TWR DAQ to read out special channels
- Decision on this procedure ASAP



Timeline

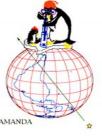


IceCube

Nr.		Vorgangsname	Dauer	Anfang	Ende	Januar	März	M	ai	Juli	September	November	Januar
	_	GPS4TWR	191 Tage	Fre 11.03.05	Fre 02.12.05		•					_	
2	H	GPS4TWR Functionality	17 Tage	Fre 11.03.05	Mon 04.04.05		11.03.	04.04.					
3		Schematic design ready	20 Tage	Die 05.04.05	Mon 02.05.05		05.04.	-	02.05.				
1		board layout design	10 Tage	Die 03.05.05	Mon 16.05.05			03.05.	16.05.				
5		PCB Production	15 Tage	Die 17.05.05	Mon 06.06.05			17.0	5. 06.06.				
6		Module assembly (In Zeuthen WS)	10 Tage	Die 07.06.05	Mon 20.06.05				07.06.	0.06.			
7		3 Prototypes + Firmware tested (2x Wu	23 Tage	Die 21.06.05	Don 21.07.05				21.06.	21.07.			
3		Prototype delivery to Wuppertal (2x)	11 Tage	Fre 22.07.05	Fre 05.08.05					22.0705.08.			
9		Prototype test at Wuppertal	3 Wochen	Mon 08.08.05	Fre 26.08.05					08.08.	26.08.		
0		Minor Prototype Modifications	2 Wochen	Mon 29.08.05	Fre 09.09.05					29.08.	09.09.		
1		Production 8 SP Modules	2 Monate	Mon 10.10.05	Fre 02.12.05						10.10.	02.12.	
2											1		
13		Test Setup in Wuppertal	4 Monate	Fre 01.04.05	Don 21.07.05		01.04.			21.07.	3		
14		CONTROL OF THE CONTRO											
5		VME Backplanes	99 Tage	Mon 16.05.05	Don 29.09.05				V	-			
6	=	Schematic design	0,75 Monate	Mon 16.05.05	Fre 03.06.05			16.0	5. 03.06.				
7		board layout	2 Wochen	Mon 06.06.05	Fre 17.06.05				06.06.	.06.			
8		PCB Production	1 Woche	Mon 20.06.05	Fre 24.06.05				20.06.	24.06.			
9		Assembly	1 Woche	Mon 27.06.05	Fre 01.07.05				27.06.	01.07			
0	+	Prototype test at wuppertal	2 Wochen	Fre 22.07.05	Don 04.08.05					22.07. 04.08.			
21		Production of 8 Backplanes	2 Monate	Fre 05.08.05	Don 29.09.05					05.08.	29.09.		
22		,											
23	+	GPS2Optical Converter	89 Tage	Mon 18.04.05	Don 18.08.05			_					
4	100	The state of the s	2 Wochen	Mon 18.04.05	Fre 29.04.05		18	.04.	9.04.				
25	╢	Schematic Design	2 Wochen	Mon 02.05.05	Fre 13.05.05		(0.1)	02.05.	13.05.				
6	-	Layout	2 Wochen	Mon 16.05.05	Fre 27.05.05			16.0	5. 27.05.				
27		Assembly	2 Wochen	Mon 30.05.05	Fre 10.06.05				30.05. 10.0	6.			
28	1	Test in Wuppertal	1 Monat	Fre 22.07.05	Don 18.08.05					22.07.	3.08.		
29	-		1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000 CO									
30	-	Galvanic Decoupler	40 Tage	Mit 01.06.05	Die 26.07.05								
31		Design	2 Wochen	Mit 01.06.05	Die 14.06.05				01.06.	06.			
32	-	Review & Approval	2 Wochen	Mit 15.06.05	Die 28.06.05				15.06.	1 28.06.			
33	-	Production	1 Monat	Mit 29.06.05	Die 26.07.05				29.06.	26.07.			
34	+	, , Judolioii							20.00.	20.01			
35	-	System Integration and Final Test	1 Monat	Mon 12.09.05	Fre 07.10.05					44	2.09.	A	
36	-	System integration and Final Test	· monut							"	-07-10		
37	-	Shinning to Bolo	2 Wochen	Mon 05.12.05	Fre 16.12.05							05.12.	12
38	-	Shipping to Pole		Mon 19.12.05	Don 05.01.06								
3	-	Installation at Pole	14 Tage	MOII 19.12.05	Don 05.01.06							• 1	9.12.



Prospects Global Trigger and Eventbuilding



Global Trigger:

- DMAD Trigger: AMANDA can trigger IceCube using the DOM-SYNC option, Amanda can not be triggered (?) without soft.-trigger
- A special trigger CPU gathers IceCube and TWR Triggers (TCP/IP
 ?) and sends readout request after error checking to the
 respectively other system
 (Error, time-out/maximum latency delay is checked here or there)

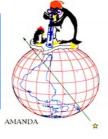
Event building:

 Common event-building becomes easier with the similar data-model of the GPS-DSB option. A special process has to react on the triggers, gather AMANDA data (error checking) and feed them into the IceCube data stream?

The planned setup in Wuppertal can be used to develop and realistically test these procedures with only minor upgrades (PC which simulates the IceCube Trigger and DAQ)



Summary



- We have developed a scheme for the synchronization of AMANDA and IceCube, which is essentially a combination of the advantages of previously proposed methods.
- We propose to implement this scheme after realistic tests (in the Northern hemisphere) during the next South-Pole season.
- The here presented scheme leads to an AMANDA data-model which looks similar to IceCube. It has prospects for a future global trigger and a combined event-building.
- We request 3 optical and 1 electrical cable from the IceCube counting house to MAPO
- We would strongly benefit from a fast decsion, preferably during this meeting until Easter.